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37505.0274

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SEP 29 2006

In the Specification:

The paragraph beginning on page 4, line 2 has been amended as follows:

The term percent of depth-of-discharge (DOD) is defined as the ratio of delivered capacity to theoretical capacity times 100.

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The paragraph beginning on page 6, line 27 has been amended as follows:

In order to prevent internal short circuit conditions, the cathode is separated from the Group IA, IIA or IIIB anode material by a suitable separator material. The separator is of electrically insulative material, and the separator material also is chemically unreactive with the anode and cathode active materials and both chemically unreactive with and insoluble in the electrolyte. In addition, the separator material has a degree of porosity sufficient to allow flow therethrough of the electrolyte during the electrochemical reaction of the cell. Illustrative separator materials include fabrics woven from fluoropolymeric fibers including polyvinylidene fluoride, polyethylenetetrafluoroethylene, and polyethylenechlorotrifluoroethylene used either alone or laminated with a fluoropolymeric microporous film, non-woven glass, polypropylene, polyethylene, glass fiber materials, ceramics, a polytetrafluoroethylene membrane commercially available under the designation ZITEX (Chemplast Inc.), a polypropylene membrane commercially available under the designation CELGARD (Celanese Plastic Company, Inc.), a membrane commercially available under the designation DEXIGLAS (C.H. Dexter, Div., Dexter Corp.), and a membrane commercially available under the designation TONEN.

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The paragraph beginning on page 14, line 7 has been amended as follows:

A preferred protocol under the second methodology is to discharge the cell under current pulsing to remove about 10% DOD beginning at about 25% DOD in a time period of from about 20 minutes to about 24-hours, then resume the normal discharge regime for capacitor reform maintenance of about once every three months. The ~~20%~~ 2% to 20% DOD is removed from the cell by adjusting the interval between pulse trains. High current pulsing preferably consists of periodic pulse trains of four 10-second 2 to 3 amp pulses ( $15 \text{ mA/cm}^2$  to  $50 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ ) with 15 seconds rest between each pulse.

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The paragraph beginning on page 14, line 31 has been amended as follows:

FIG. 1 is a graph drawn from the average discharge characterization results of two Li/SVO cell groups, each group having five cells of similar construction and energy density. The cells were periodically discharged at 50°C under a 16.5 kΩ load with superimposed pulse trains applied every 63 days. The pulse trains consisted of two 2.5 amp ~~amps~~, 10-second pulses with 15 seconds rest between each pulse. This type of discharge is termed 24 month accelerated discharge data (24MADD), which simulates 60MADD at 37°C with pulse intervals of 154 days. The cells used to construct curve 10 were subjected to this protocol throughout the entire test. However, the cells used to construct curve 12 were switched to a more rapid discharge protocol after the fourth pulse train. Then, they were pulse discharged every 14 days until the end of the test.